## GIVES NEW LIGHT ON JAPAN'S STAND

Viscount Uchida Says Country Is Willing to Restore Disputed Territory.

CONFUSION IN SENATE

Alleged Unfair Propaganda in United States Against Japanese Discussed by Writer.

By MILTON B. M'INTOSH. Written especially for THE SUN For

It permits us to consider fictitious rea-sons with reservation and of resolutely electing those that resort to the weapons it hypocriss.

Persons who cultivate common sens never refuse to admit their errors. YORITOMO-TASHL

The old Japanese philosopher York-temo-Tashi who gave utterance to the above only spoke that which characterizes the mental attitude of his people. The message received a few days ago from Viscount Uchida is a striking ex-

The message received a few days ago from Viscount Uchida is a striking example of this. It reads:
"It appears that, in spite of the official statement which the Japanese delegation at Paris issued on May 5, last, and which I fully stated in an interview with the representatives of the press on May 17, Japan's policy respecting the Shantung question is little ton. ing the Shantung question is little un-derstood or appreciated abroad.

"It will be remembered that in the ultimatum which the Japanese Govern-ment addressed to the German Govern-ment on August 15, 1914, they demanded of Germany to deliver on a date not later

thar September 15, 1914, to the Imperial authorities, without condition or compen-sation, the entire leased territory of Riso-Chau with a view to eventual res-toration of the same to China. The terms of that demand have never elicited any protest on the part of China or any

### Willing to Restore Territory.

"Following the same line of policy pan now claims as one of the essentia additions of peace that the leased ter ritery of Kiao-Chau should be surrend-ered to her without condition or com-persation, at the same time abiding faithfully by the pledge which she gave to China in 1915. She is quite willing to restore to China the whole territory question and to enter upon negotis tions with the Government at Pekin as to the arrangement necessary to give effect to that piedge as soon as possible after the Treaty of Versailles shall have been ratified by Japan. "Nor has she any intention to retain

or to claim any rights which affect the territorial sovereignty of China in the prevince of Shantung.

The significance of the clause ap-

ful rovereignty to China, retaining only the economic privileges granted to Ger-many, must be clear to all.

## Senator Borah's Catechism.

Ever since the 27th of June, when we outburst of antagonism against the lapanese, they being featured in the most despicable roles possible. In fact to violant has this become that some of our writers are giving out pictures of tortured Coreans (these having been taken some years back under Corean rule) to incite us to a feeling of rage and abhorrence for a people who are trying to put down a revolution of pre-fectly good Christians; these pictures rting to represent what the Jap-were inflicting upon the Coreans who were merely expressing a hope tha they might have the principle of self-determination extended to them. That comes Senator Borah on July 7 with his declaration: "If human testimony is outh anything it is in writing here that Secretary Lancing, Gen. Bliss and Henry White protested against the Shantung

provisions of the peace treaty, and that their protests were disregarded." This spectacular attempt on the part of Senator Borah to discredit the actions of the framers of the peace treaty in general and the President in particular in submitting untrustworthy material is and by the testimony of Rober Langing, Secretary of State, when, on August 6, he appeared before the Senate Pereign Relations Committee and in an a question from Senator Borah "Was it in the nature of a protest against what is known as the settlement Shantung affair?" Secretary replied, "No."

This is cited only to illustrate that all the accusations made either he framers of the peace treaty or upon the activities of the Japanese per ple have been made without due regard to their authenticity and that in giving voice to these unfounded tales they have weakened their argument

even the truth creeps in. fact that Senator Borah or other misguided Senators gave utterance to statements which were subsequently as-certained to be false would not in itself give rise to fears of possible internauplications except that this pro mine once embarked upon has, in its ployed language and made suggestions th, were we dealing with a nation Japanese sage. Yoritomo-Tashi, has in-formed us, might have plunged our coun-try into difficulties, or even war.

Attacks on Japan Here. The methods of these few men in Washington have only proved how little of the "international sense" exists there. will undoubtedly be understood by

shortly ask for proposals for the construction in Australia of four steamships of 10,000 tons cach. The plans, which have already been prepared, provide for the text of Viscount Uchida's statement above indicates that the Japanese in length and 56 feet in length a th answering a most outrageous assault raging for more than a month throughladulge as they do in vituperations and

sponsored by Dr. Jeremiah Jenks, and can alaughts embracing everything in the calendar of abuse from the irresponsible tales of American Japanese military encounters in Siberia to the "Rape of China."

China."

Only a few days ago the New York American attacked editorially Dr. Sidney Gulick, accusing him of receiving his salary from the Japanese Government because he took occasion to derand fair play for all peoples, including the Chinese and Japanese in the matter of our immigration laws, &c. An attempt was made to prove him a falsifier by quoting from a letter from a Mr. Walker wherein passages from a book purporting to show a lack of confidence in the integrity and honor of the Japanese with Germany. This instruction was disregarded by two men in the integrity and honor of the Japa-nesse were put forth by its author, the Rev. Dr. Sidney Gulick; this happening a few years back when Dr. Gulick not under the pay of the Japanese Govern-ment had no material reason for de-fending them. See

### Where Dr. Gullek Stands.

Dr. Gulick is one of America's most Japanese sources. He was employed for six years as a locturer on Christianity at the Imperial University of Kloto, and during this time received his salary from

the Japanese Government.

What is the point in Hearst's attack on Gulick? Is it criminal to advocate a policy of immigration reform? Hearst's papers have been waging a vicious and determined anti-Japanese propaganda for years. I should like to ask Mr. Hearst if he has ever been known to submit anything editorially in any of his papers wherein he has told the truth concerning the Japanese people or their activity. ing the Japanese people or their activi-

trouble and using the pen to embroil us with friendly peoples who would direct the course of the country to ultimate dissolution have had their day. The sober, intelligent thinking people of America resent these insults to their intelligence, and they insist upon a new a journalism of fact and news

### Far Eastern Trade Notes

mestic Commerce.
Visitors to Shanghai will be pleased to hear that a first class hotel, costing about \$1,500,000, will be constructed in the suburbs of Shanghai, near the race and European plan, with a cabaret grill, per rooms like a private club.

possible in Foochow, China, by the enter-prise of the provincial officials, who have spent recently \$250,000 in improving the value of reads, which has enhanced the value of the land and caused the construction of privileges admits of no ambiguity, for modern buildings.

modern buildings.

The suggestion has been made by prominent men in China that it would pay a combination of motor car com-panies to finance loans to the different

miles from Pau Ting Fu, China, as the tion can ignore the law of supply and textile business of this place is esti-mated at over \$12,000,000 a year. Cot-fined to the need of immediate future. mated at over \$12,000,000 a year. Cotton is shipped hence to Japan, where it is and the character of the question has between Japan and China for the restitution of Klao-Chau the Japanese troops at present guarding that territory and he Kiao-Chau-Tsinanfu Rallway will be completely withdrawn.

mated at over \$12,000,000 a year. Cotton is shipped hence to Japan, where it is and the character of the question has pun into yarn and returned for use in thousands of hand looms. As the city is wealthy and wages are fairly high local authorities think that cotton mill make the completely withdrawn.

Original German Rights in Shan-chinery could be introduced without dif-

It is suggested that a branch of an American bank in Australia could grant the whole extent of the lines.

The construction of the second line with Japanese leaders in giving this credits to local importers, upon approved paper, at current interest rates, and armentioned in the above treaty was not of the world reconstruction. first received word of China's intention and to sign the peace treaty, there has been in the United States an increasing paper, at current interest rates, and arbeen in the United States an increasing paper, at current interest rates, and arbeen in the United States an increasing the paper to have the proceeds made avail-

be given upon application to the fursal of Foreign and Domestic Commerce) has recently established a branch in Sydney for the purpose of promoting American commerce.

The unsatisfactory condition of exchange with Australia is largely due to the fact that most of the tonnage allotted to this country must be used to carry the wheat, flour, wool, &c., which has already been purchased by the Imperial authorities. As these cargoes have been paid for they do not help the exchange rate by the creation of credits in London, as these balances were exhanged and the company, the original capital of the company the original capital of the company the original capital of the company do not see that those prices were hausted long ago. hausted long ago.

There are now ready for shipment very large quantities of wheat meat, akins, hides leather, tailow and many other commodities which are urgently seeded by other countries and as soon as vessels are available the proceeds of their sale will establish large credits which Australians can use to make purwhich Australians can use to make pur-chases of all kinds in American and sien, where the mines were brought into European markets.

A promising new trade seems to be opening up in China for small plants to weave and spin the native cotton, clean rice, and grind flour. Very large quantities of cotton yarn are imported to be woven in the native hand looms and small power looms and there are numerous inquiries for small spinning plants to cost not more than a few thou sand dollars, to be operated by crude oil or kerosene motors.

It is understood that the manufactur-ers of other countries have put on the Chinese market small flour grinding mills, run by hand power, which sell for only \$100. There is, however, a demand for machinery operated by coal, elec-tricity, fuel oil and gasolene. The difficuities of transportation and the general lack of combined capital cause small, cheap units to be most desired, though standard plants are being successfully conducted in some of the larger cities, especially Shanghai.

## Australia to Build Ships.

The Australian Government will shortly ask for proposals for the con

# TRADE, NOT LAND

chargea, all German state property, mov-able and immovable, in Klao-Chau is a acquired by Japan free of all charges."

It is said that the Chinese delegation to the Peace Conference were instructed by their Government on May 21 to sign the treaty of peace with Germany. This instruction was disregarded by two men of the delegation, Wellington Koo and Wang Chang-ting, who, notwithstanding Wang Cheng-ting, who, notwithstanding the willingness of other members, nota-bly Minister for Foreign Affairs Lu Cheng-tsiang, to affix their signatures to the treaty, prevented them from do-ing so and restoring China to a condi-tion of peace. This report is corrobo-rated by a statement recently issued by H. K. Kung and T. H. Hsu, who were in close touch with the Chinese delega-

tion at Paris.

Viscount Uchida, Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs, stated on January 21 of this year that "upon acquisition of the right of free disposal from Germany of the leased territory at Kiaochow we would restore it to China, in accordance with the territory of rotate comchow we would restore it to China, in accordance with the terms of notes complementary to the treaty of May 25, 1915, regarding Shantung province." It is certain that these words of the Foreign Minister will be fulfilled before long, provided China lives up in her treaty obligations and gives assent to the treaty of peace. This statement still bolds.

remains for the other belligerent, Japan to ratify it, and her ratification will close the Shantung question so far as the pri cipals are concerned. Ratification by three great Powers, including Japan, will make the arrangements contained in the treaty of Versailles effective.

Wisdom of Shantung Settlement Alarm has been sounded by men ocof Japan is certain to prejudice Ameri-can interests, and therefore, it must be carefully prevented by statesmen of this country if the United States is not go-

Japanese relations.

The immediate cause of this alarm is the retention by Japan of the economic privileges in Shantung, as has been pro-

ment in May, 1915. ing herself in the rich province of Shan tung, will soon be in a position to com-mand the entire Chinese market. With There are apparently good opporating in Baron Makino's statement of tunities for the sale of cotton spindles the assumption is simply impossible of and looms in the city of Kao Yang, thirty realization, for the reason that no native statement of the four Powers, to which Japan has already agreed in principle and looms in the city of Kao Yang, thirty realization, for the reason that no native statement of the four Powers, to which Japan has already agreed in principle.

Many Australian importers prefer to buy from American manufacturers; as they like our goods, but trade is impeded by the high rate of exchange with New York (\$4.50 to the pound sterling for the reestablishment in Tsingtao of a syneral foreign settlement instead of the exchange settlement instead of the exchange settlement which by the agreement of 1915 with China they are entitled to claim."

Many Australian importers prefer to of 1898, by which Germany secured the lease of Klaochow, the Chinese Government gave Germany the rights to construct two lines of railway—on the one struct two lines of ra

paper, at current interest rates, and arpaper, at current interest rates, and arrange to have the proceeds made available for payment in New York for goods shipped by American manufacturers, who would thus receive cash upon shipment, while the importers would not have to pay their notes until the goods had arrived and had been sold.

Telnanfu to a point on the existing Peland arrived and had been sold.

Telnanfu to a point on the existing Peland arrived and had been sold. It is encouraging to note that a prominent New York bank (whose name will
be given upon application to the Bureau
of Foreign and Domestic Commerce)

The consideration of the of Shantung.

10, 1899, the Shantung Mining Company was registered in Berlin with a capital of 12,000,000 marks. Since 1901 mining was undertaken at Weihsien, where the Fangtsi mines were opened and oper-ated, and near Tsuchnanghsien, where operation.

### Japan's Interests in Shantung. These,in short, are the sum of privi-

leges to which Japan has succeeded with the approval at Paris of the United States, Great Britain and France.
The Tsingtao-Tsinanfu Railway, which
the Japanese have been operating since their occupation in 1914, is some 400 kilometers in length, with one branch to Poshan of some forty kilometers in

length, another to Hungahan of about seven kilometers in length, a third to seven kilometers in length, a third to have a seven kilometers in length, and few things are more length, with an extension of eight kilopleasing to the Australians than an opmeters from Tsinanfu toward the Yellow portunity to "pull an American's leg.

the Tsingtao-Tsinanti Railway, which was formerly under the exclusive management of Germany, under the joint operation of China and Japan. Japan vill withdraw every one of her troops from the Province of Shantung as soon as practicable, and the policing of the road will be entrusted to the Chinese authorities.

The Tsingtao-Tsinanti Railway, which through the growth and headed directive with a coach.

"What's he doing that for?" asked the American.

"Comin' for the mail." replied the driver. "You see, he belongs over to Bill Hamilton's station (ranch), two hundred miles northeast of here, and Bill sends him over every week after the

these rights and privileges altogether in AUSTRALIA CARES

Japan's insistence for their retention is easily explained by the predicament in which she finds herself, which it will be difficult for the American people to realize in a full measure. The United States is economically a "satiated nation." It produces more raw material than it can consume and its people can spread over the vast territory extendand commonwealth is doing more for spread over the vast territory extend-ing from the Atlantic to the Pacific. But Japan has nearly exhausted her natural resources, while her population is in-

ancse statesmen is to industrialize the country. Only in this way can they solve the difficult problem now confront-ing them. Yet the successful transition from an agricultural to a manufactur-ing country cannot be accomplished without raw products. Herein lies the key to Japan's policy in China. Instead of parcelling China's territory, Japan is looking for an orderly Government there and an assurance from it that the raw products of that country will be supplied steadily to satisfy the needs of Japanese industries.

Now, suppose this privilege was de-nied Japan or abridged in any way. What would happen? The hope of Jap-What would happen? The hope of Japanese statesmen to industrialize the nation would be wrecked and her people would take it as a denial of their primary right to live and grow. For the American continent and Oceania are closed to them, and if they enter Siberia the suspicion is at once aroused that they have designs upon that bleak country.

country.

It may be unnecessary to reiterate that Japan has always been a nation of peace. Elihu Root, former Secretary of State, says that "there never was a more consistent and noble advocacy of peace, of international friendship and peace, or international friendship and of real good understanding in the dipiomacy of this world that was exhibited by the representatives of Japan."

Japan is proud of the high tribute paid her by this eminent American statesman, and her people are resolved to maintain as ever their peaceful relations with the world.
Notwithstanding this determination o

will for some time to come continue to be a general unrest among her people. is feared is the effect of this unrest primarily due to the hardships of living now experienced in Japan, upon her in-ternational relations. It will, no doubt, assume a dangerous form upon the slightest exercise. Surely they will not onsent to a relinquishment of whatever vinced by an argument for a status que went, the process of grab must stop an

The situation in Japan is delicate at est. Her people must be given employ ment, and it must be seen to it that the

open for her industries.

There can be no question of infringhig China's sovereignty in the Shantung
question. The agreements entered into these agreements, and in return bor rowed many millions of yen from Japan for the purpose of developing railways in Shantung. The concessions and railway building in the province of Shantung of themselves constitute no men-ace to China's sovereignty. In fact, they mean development for China, employment for her people and increase in he

The solution of Japan's population problem is the solution of one of the pressing problems of the world. Besides benefiting Japan and China it will stabi-lize the Far East, in which international gravity has centred. Consequently it is earnestly desired that the statesmen at the helm of the victorious Powers, particularly those who are guiding the des tiny of the United States, will cooperate the world reconstruction.

## AID AUSTRALIAN TOBACCO.

ompanies Offer to Buy Hom · Grown Product.

With the object of stimulating the tralian tobacco companies, says a Syd ney publication, have made an offer to the Commonwealth Board of Trade to purchase 2,000,000 pounds weight of

and the company, the original capital of the company being 54,000,000 marks.

As to mines, a syndicate was formed in Borlin under the direction of the Disconto-Gesellschaft, and on October 10, 1839, the Shanting Mining. proved by the Cabinet subject to State cooperation. The board was desirous that a conference of State experts should be held to secure cooperation. For some years past the board has been considering many suggestions for en-couraging the industry. Included in these were the payment

of an export bounty, scientific research to eradicate blue mould, and selecting assistants from each tobacco growing State to visit the United States and obtain a working knowledge there for training Commonwealth growers.

## KANGAROO A MAIL CARRIER.

American Tourist Learns Why Animal Has Pouch. Australian's appreciation of hu-

River.

Last year one of the West Australian stage coaches carried an inquisitive treaty of peace Japan will not only restore to China the leased territory of gold camps. Passing through the bush Kiaochow, but she will further place a big red kangaroo was seen leaping the Tsingtao-Tsinanfu Railway, which through the growth and headed directive formerly under the evolution man.

## FOR FIGHTING MEN

the highest paid of all the allied troops, and now the claim is made that the letand row the claim is made that the letand commonwealth is doing more for her returned soldiers than any other country.

Trade Commissioner Ferrin at Melbourne writes that statistics covering the operations of the various sections of the Repatriation Department for the period from April 8, 1918, to March 29, 1919, have recently been made public. They show that for all purposes a total of \$3,792,929 was advanced, the total number of applicants being \$2,716. The grand total of expenditure is represented count of the open air life and the possi-\$3,702,939 was advanced, the total number of applicants being \$2,716. The grand total of expenditure is represented by gift \$2,634,086, hoan \$923,708, and by gift \$2,634,086, hoan \$923,708, and paratively short time.

by gift \$2,534,086, hoan \$923,708, and general expense \$135,147.

Sustenance under arrious sections accounts for \$1,961,633 of gift expenditure, and of this amount \$264,968 was paid to men in vocational training, \$174,912 as medical sustenance to men under treatment and \$1,281,432 to men awaiting employment. The sum of \$55,819 has been paid to incapacitated soldiers and children being educated. Men waiting for the land to become producwaiting for the land to become productive have drawn \$33,486, while men awaiting vocational training have re-ceived in sustenance \$41,575. Miscellaneous items account for \$9,246.

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## SUMMONSES.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, HAMILTON COUNTY—Frank L. Bell, Plaintiff, vs. John Stabler and Masile Emma Stabler, his wife, Stella Pheipa Bell, wife of the Plaintiff Frank L. Bell, and Peter Hill, a Hookseller and each and every other person not specifically named herein and who may be entitled as an heir at law, divises, executor, administrator, assignes, lienor, grantes, husband, wife, widow or others, wise of the above named Peter Hill, and all persons entitled to or claiming through or under said Peter Hill, and whose respective names and places of residence are unknown to the plaintiff. Defendants. TO THE ABOVE NAMED DEFENDANTS: YOU ARE HEREBY SUMMONED to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's atterney within twenty days after the agricle of this SUMMONS exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief domanded in the complaint. Trial desired in Fulton County.

Dated, June 6th, 1919.

FRANK L. BELL, Attorney in person for plaintiff, Office and Post Office Address, Masonic Temple, Glens Falls, N. Y. ALL, OF THE DEFENDANTS AROVE NAMED, EXCEPT STELLA PARVED.

dress. Masonic Tempis, Giens Falls,
N. Y.
TO ALL OF THE DEFENDANTS AROVE
NAMED, EXCEPT STELLA PHELPS
BELL:
The foregoing SUMMONS is served upon
you by publication, pursuant to an order
of Geo. R. Sallsbury. Supreme Court Justice of the State of New York, dated the
7th day of June. 1919, and filed with the
complaint, in the Office of the Cierk of
Hamilton County, at Lake Pleasant, N. Y.
The object of this action is to make
partition according to the respective rights
of the parties and, if it appears that partiflon cannot be made without great prejudice to the owners, then for a sale of the
following described property: In the South
East quarter of Township No. 8. Totten &
Crossfield's Furchase, in the County of
Hamilton and State of New York, and
being iots Nos. 5, 14, 15, 15, 17, 20, 22,
24, 25, 26, 23, 28, 29 and 50, each lot containing 160 acres of land,
Dated July Fist, 1819.
FRANK L. BELL, Attorney in person for
Picintics.

LOST, FOUND AND REWARDS.

LIOST On Friday, at Riverside Drive and 89th st., a small Griffon dog: answers the name of Devey Liberal reward JACOH RUPPERT, 1639 3d av. Telephone 9008 Lenox, or Mine. DAVIES, 213 W. 89th st. Schuyler 5284. FOR HALL DIAMONDS bought sold, for cash only. Be tales bought, BENNETT, 175 B'way (Upstairs)

items of the gift expenditure are: Fur-niture grants, \$183,024; tools of trade, \$133,868; homes (including rental al-lowances and conveyance of mortgage), \$99,530; transportation, \$71,231; free passages beyond the Commonwealth, \$68,579; surgical aids, \$32,751, and vo-cational training (equipment, fees, in-structors' salaries, &c.), \$31,185. There is a further charge of \$77,416 against this item under general expendi-ture, this amount being for the most

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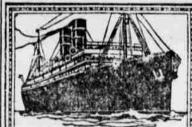
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CONTINUATION OF FIRM NAME, WHEREAS, the business of the partner-thip heretofore conducted in the City of New York and shewhere by Cityde W. Pope and Charles E. Pope as copartners and the firm name and style of C. W. Pope & Co. is to be continued and is now continued under the said firm name and style of C. W.

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ISEAL! ANGELA E. MOLONEY, Notary Public Richmond County. Certificate Filed in New York Co. No. 474. New York Register No. 10373. SURROGATES NOTICE.

PILLOT, GERTRUDE H.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable John P. Cohalan, a Surrogate of the County of New York, NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having claims against Gertrude H. Pillot, late of the County of New York, decessed, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business at the office of Morris & Me-Veigh, his attorneys, at No. 32 Liberty Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 20th day of September, 1919, next, Dated, New York, the 18th day of March, 1919, PETER STUYVESANT PILLOT, Executor, MORRIS & McVEIGH, Autorneys for Executor, 12 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

YAWKEY, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance

New York City.

YAWKEY, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an arder of Honorable John P. Cohaian, Surrogate of the County of New York, NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having claims against William H. Lawkey, late 6, the County of New York, deceased to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their piace of transacting business. No. 299 Pitch ork, on or before Note City of Note Of County Manhattan, or the City of Note Of Note of County of Note of County of Note of Note

HOSENBERG, JACOB-in pursuance of an order of Honorable John P. Cohaian, a surrogate of the County of New York, NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having claims against Jacob Rosenberg, late of the County of New York, deceased, to the subscriber, at her place of transactive with the subscriber, at her place of transactive with the subscriber, at the office of transactive with the subscriber with the office of transactive with the office of the subscriber with the office of transactive with the office of transactive with the office of the subscriber with the office of the subscriber with the office of the subscriber with the subscriber w

Mathattan New York City.

JOHNSTON, FANNIE D. LAWSON-In pursuance of an order of Honorable John P. Cohaian, a Sarrogate of the County of New York, NoTICE is hereby given to all persons having claims against Fannie D. Lawson Johnston, late of the County of New York deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, Columbia Trust Company, at its place of transacting business, No. 858 Fifth Avenua, Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of September next, Dated, New York, the 11th day of March, 1919. COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY, MARY HOWARD THOMPSON, Executors, MATHHEW SPALLETTA, Altorney for Executors. 130 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

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